THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1796. [N° 1784.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House

James Taylor & Co.

At the old eſtabliſhed MEDICINE STORE, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thame-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Aſſortment of

Freſh Drugs and Medicines.

Recipes and Orders executed—Family and Sea Medicine Cheſts put up with the utmoſt Caution, Fidelity, and Deſpatch.

They have now on hand, the following Articles, which they will ſell at Wholeſale, on Terms advantageous to the Purchaſer,

Gum. Myrrh,	Salt Petre,
—— Camphor,	Blue Vitriol,
Magneſia,	Caſtor Oil,
Beſt Flakey Manna,	Spaniſh Saffron,
Common Manna,	Beſt Peruvian Bark,
Gentian,	Ditto, Ditto, in Powder,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Ditto, Ditto, Red Ditto,
Cream of Tartar,	Juniper Berries.

They have juſt received, via Boſton, the following Spices, of the beſt Quality, viz.

Caſſia,	Nutmegs,
True Cinnamon,	Mace, &c.
Cloves,	Alſo, beſt Sweet Oil in Flaſks.

☞ Country Practitioners and Dealers are informed, that the ſaid Company daily expect a large Quantity of Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, and Dye-Stuff, from London—when they will ſell at Wholeſale, on liberal Terms and Credit.

Newport, June 6, 1796

THE Partnerſhip of CLARKE and HAMMOND is diſſolved the Firſt inſtant.—All Perſons having Demands againſt, or that are indebted to, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible with the Subſcriber, who continues Buſineſs in the ſame Store, as Agent for the Company ſince Mr. Hammond, and will be happy to ſerve, as before, his former Cuſtomers.

ETHAN CLARKE.

HE NOW HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits, Port, Teneriffe Sack, per Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, per Cheſt, Nutmegs and Pepper, per lb. Brandy, per Pipe; Madeira Wine; Porter, per Caſk; Fine and Superfine Flour; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Loaf Sugar; Pork and Beef; Braſs Kettles; Window Glaſs; Bar Lead; Anchors, of all Sizes; Caboutes; Open, Cloſe, and Kitchen Stoves; Grindſtones; Pitch and Tar.

Newport, May 23 1796.

A Large ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Juſt Opened, and now ſelling, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghaſt,

Who take this Opportunity to thank their former Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and to inform them, that they have taken particular Care to purchaſe their GOODS, on ſuch Terms, as to afford them as low as ever—Which their Friends may be convinced of, by calling at their Store.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Pair of Engliſh WORSTED COMBS—Inquire of the Printer.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS——CHOCOLATE (Walſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.

March 29, 1796.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the beſt Iſle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

Freſh GOODS.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of, at his uſual low Rate, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly oppoſite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Book.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently adviſed, by divers Perſons, to carry on the BREWING Buſineſs, for the ſupply of Family Beer,—Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himſelf with the neceſſary Stock, is now ready to furniſh ſuch as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and extra-ſtrong Ship Beer at Fifteen Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the ſame Rates.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the reſpective Houſes, or Veſſels. Thoſe that wiſh to be ſupplied are deſired to ſend or leave Orders at his Father's, GIDEON HOSIER.

Newport, May 23 1796.

Juſt Received, and for Sale by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet juſt above the RED BARRET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Clover GRASS SEED, and HERD's Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity.

He has alſo for Sale,

Good Turk's Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO be Sold, by ROBERT STEVENS, if applied for within a few Days, a BRIG of 200 Tons Burthen, which has had a compleat Repair, and is now fit for Sea.

Newport, June 7, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Caſh.

To be SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, and late in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker; admeaſuring in Front, on Ann Street, Forty-five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be ſeen and admeaſured) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.—Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 12, 1796.

We the Subſcribers being by the Town Council of New-Shoreham, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN LITTLEFIELD, Eſq; late of New-Shoreham, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Three Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe; We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend at our reſpective Houſes for that Purpoſe; and all Claims, not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

RAY SANDS, } *Commiſſioners*
EDWARD SANDS, }

New-Shoreham, May 27 1796.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

W. LITTLEFIELD, } *Adminiſt.*

An ACT for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen.

SECT. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, be and hereby is authoriſed to appoint two or more Agents—the one of whom ſhall reſide in the kingdom of Great-Britain, and the others at ſuch foreign ports, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall direct. That the duty of the ſaid Agents ſhall be, under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, to inquire into the ſituation of ſuch American citizens or others, ſailing, conformably to the law of nations, under the protection of the American flag, as have been, or may hereafter be impreſſed or detained by any foreign power; to endeavour, by all legal means, to obtain the releaſe of ſuch American citizens or others, as aforeſaid; and to render an account of all impreſſments and detentions whatever, from American veſſels, to the Executive of the United States.

SECT. 2. *And be it further Enacted,* That if it ſhould be expedient to employ an additional Agent or Agents, for the purpoſes authoriſed by this law, during the receſs of the Senate, the Preſident alone be, and hereby is authoriſed to appoint ſuch Agent or Agents.

SECT. 3. *And be it further Enacted,* That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authoriſed to draw, annually, out of the Treaſury of the United States, a ſum not exceeding fifteen thouſand dollars, not otherwiſe appropriated, to be applied by him, in ſuch proportions as he ſhall direct, to the payment of the compenſation of the ſaid Agents, for their ſervices, and the incidental expences attending the performance of the duties on them by this act.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of every diſtrict ſhall keep a book or books, in which, at the requeſt of any ſeaman, being a citizen of the United States of America, and producing proof of his citizenſhip, authenticated in the manner herein after directed, he ſhall enter the name of ſuch ſeaman, and ſhall deliver to him a certificate, in the following form, that is to ſay: "I A. B. collector of the diſtrict of D. do hereby certify, that E. F. an American ſeaman, aged years or thereabouts, of the height of feet inches [deſcribing the ſaid ſeaman as particularly as may be] has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in this act, intituled "An act for the relief and protection of American ſeamen;"—and, purſuant to the ſaid act, I do hereby certify, that the ſaid E. F. is a citizen of the United States of America.—In witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal of office, this day of ." And it ſhall be the duty of the collectors aforeſaid, to file and preſerve the proofs of citizenſhip produced as aforeſaid: And for each certificate delivered, as aforeſaid, the ſaid collector ſhall be entitled to receive, from the ſeaman applying for the ſame, the ſum of twenty-five cents.

SECT. 5. And, in order that full and ſpeedy information may be obtained of the ſeizure or detention, by any foreign power, of any ſeamen employed on board any ſhip or veſſel of the United States;—*Be it further enacted,* That it ſhall, and hereby is declared to be the duty of the maſter of every ſhip or veſſel of the United States, any of the crew whereof ſhall have been impreſſed or detained by any foreign power, at the firſt port, or, at which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall arrive, if ſuch impreſſment or detention happened on the high ſeas, or if the ſame happened within any foreign port, then in the port, in which the ſame happened, immediately to make a proteſt, ſtating the manner of ſuch impreſſment or detention, by whom made, together with the name and place of reſidence of the perſon impreſſed or detained; diſtinguiſhing alſo, whether he was an American citizen; and if not, to what nation, he belonged. And it ſhall be the duty of ſuch maſter to tranſmit by poſt, or otherwiſe, every ſuch proteſt made in a foreign country, to the neareſt Conſul or Agent, or to the Miniſter of the United States reſident in ſuch country, if any ſuch there be; preſerving a duplicate of ſuch proteſt, to be by him ſent immediately after his arrival in the United States, to the ſecretary of State, together with information to whom the original proteſt was tranſmitted:—And in caſe ſuch proteſt ſhall be made within the United States, or in any foreign country, in which no Conſul, Agent or Miniſter of the United States reſides, the ſame ſhall, as ſoon thereafter as practicable, be tranſmitted by ſuch maſter, by poſt or otherwiſe, to the Secretary of State.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That a copy of this law be tranſmitted by the ſecretary of State, to each of the Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States, reſident in foreign countries, and by the Secretary of the Treaſury to the ſeveral collectors of the diſtricts of the United States, whoſe duty is hereby declared to be, from time to time, to make known the proviſions of this law, to all maſters of ſhips and veſſels of the United States entering or clearing at their reſpective offices. And the maſter of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall, before he is admitted to an entry, by any ſuch collector, be required to declare on oath, whether any of the crew of the ſhip or veſſel under his command have been impreſſed or detained, in the courſe of his voyage, and how far he has complied with the directions of this act: And every ſuch maſter, as ſhall wilfully neglect or refuſe to make the declarations herein required, or to perform the duties enjoined by this act, ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred dollars.—And it is hereby declared to be the duty of ſuch collector to proſecute, for any forfeiture, that may be incurred under this act.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſaid

Mr Mathew Brewer

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CHARLES BARKER, }

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Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every diſtrict ſhall keep a book or books, in which, at the requeſt of any ſeaman, being a citizen of the United States of America, and producing proof of his citizenſhip, authenticated in the manner herein after directed, he ſhall enter the name of ſuch ſeaman, and ſhall deliver to him a certificate, in the following form, that is to ſay: "I A. B. collector of the diſtrict of D. do hereby certify, that E. F. an American ſeaman, aged years or thereabouts, of the height of feet inches [deſcribing the ſaid ſeaman as particularly as may be] has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in this act, intituled "An act for the relief and protection of American ſeamen;"—and, purſuant to the ſaid act, I do hereby certify, that the ſaid E. F. is a citizen of the United States of America:—In witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal of office, this day of ." And it ſhall be the duty of the collectors aforeſaid, to file and preſerve the proofs of citizenſhip produced as aforeſaid: And for each certificate delivered, as aforeſaid, the ſaid collector ſhall be entitled to receive, from the ſeaman applying for the ſame, the ſum of twenty-five cents.

Sect. 5. And, in order that full and ſpeedy information may be obtained of the ſeizure or detention, by any foreign power, of any ſeamen employed on board any ſhip or veſſel of the United States;—*Be it further enacted*, That it ſhall, and hereby is declared to be the duty of the maſter of every ſhip or veſſel of the United States, any of the crew whereof ſhall have been impreſſed or detained by any foreign power, at the firſt port, at which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall arrive, if ſuch impreſſment or detention happened on the high ſeas, or if the ſame happened within any foreign port, then in the port, in which the ſame happened, immediately to make a proteſt, ſtating the manner of ſuch impreſſment or detention, by whom made, together with the name and place of reſidence of the perſon impreſſed or detained; diſtinguiſhing alſo, whether he was an American citizen; and if not, to what nation, he belonged. And it ſhall be the duty of ſuch maſter to tranſmit by poſt, or otherwiſe, every ſuch proteſt made in a foreign country, to the neareſt Conſul or Agent, or to the Miniſter of the United States reſident in ſuch country, if any ſuch there be; preſerving a duplicate of ſuch proteſt, to be by him ſent immediately after his arrival in the United States, to the Secretary of State, together with information to whom the original proteſt was tranſmitted:—And in caſe ſuch proteſt ſhall be made within the United States, or in any foreign country, in which no Conſul, Agent or Miniſter of the United States reſides, the ſame ſhall, as ſoon thereafter as practicable, be tranſmitted by ſuch maſter, by poſt or otherwiſe, to the Secretary of State.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a copy of this law be tranſmitted by the Secretary of State, to each of the Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States, reſident in foreign countries, and by the Secretary of the Treaſury to the ſeveral collectors of the diſtricts of the United States, whoſe duty is hereby declared to be, from time to time, to make known the proviſions of this law, to all maſters of ſhips and veſſels of the United States entering or clearing at their ſeveral offices. And the maſter of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall, before he is admitted to an entry, by any ſuch collector, be required to declare on oath, whether any of the crew of the ſhip or veſſel under his command have been impreſſed or detained, in the courſe of his voyage, and how far he has complied with the directions of this act: And every ſuch maſter, as ſhall wilfully neglect or refuſe to make the declarations herein required, or to perform the duties enjoined by this act, ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred dollars—And it is hereby declared to be the duty of ſuch collector to proſecute, for any forfeiture, that may be incurred under this act.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every port of entry in the United States ſhall ſend a

ter of the several registered vessels this act, once every three months, to the Secretary of State, together with an account of such impressments or detentions, as shall appear by the protests of the masters, to have taken place.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the first, second and third sections of this act shall be in force for one year, and from thence, to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

APPROVED, *May* 28, 1796.

G. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

European Intelligence,

BY THE LAST ARRIVALS, VIA BERMUDA & HALIFAX.

HAMBURG, April 15.

SEVERAL addresses have been presented to his Majesty the Emperor, by a number of American citizens residing in different parts of Europe, praying in the name of their country, for the liberation of the Marquis de Fayette.

COPENHAGEN, April 16.

Yesterday a Proclamation was issued to do away the Embargo of the 4th November, to prevent the exportation of wheat, wheat meal, and wheaten bread, from the dominions of the King of Denmark.

WARSAW, April 2.

Letters from the province of Podolia, affert, that about 25 or 30 Polish emigrants are assembled in Moldavia: among them are the celebrated brigadiers, Wolynski, Dombrowski, Lesnowsky, and several other leaders, who have distinguished themselves in the late revolution.—Lately these malcontents burst into Podolia, dispersed a patrol of Russian cavalry, and after having pushed as far as Swaniecz, they, according to manifestos, wherein they formally protest that with the help of God they expected to restore their country to its former independence, and re-establish the Constitution of the 3d May, as the only one adapted to Poland and universally cherished by the people. After having done this they retreated again to their former stations.

The fear of many people here, that new commotions would break out in Poland, is now unlucky, prove but too well grounded:—The commotions have already broke out. A new confederation has made its appearance in the Ukraine. Eight thousand armed Poles, all veterans of the Polish army, who, at the time the Russians took possession of Podolia, retreated to the Turkish territory, have secretly appeared in the neighbourhood of Kaminiec Podolsk, and at Swaniecz, in the territory held by the Russians, they affixed manifestos to the Polish manner and afterwards retreated; they are led on by Dombrowski, Kollontay and Lesnowsky. The manifesto, which shews that the confederates depend on the support of the Ottoman Porte, is in the hands of many persons in this city.

CADIZ April 7.

Three millions of dollar subsidies which the English wanted to put into France, have been stopped at the Custom House of Cadiz.

French official Accounts of Victories.

PARIS, April 21.

The Commissioners near the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS,

THE campaign of Italy has opened the campaign, and that which was projected by Austria to make an impression on the combined powers.

You have been already informed that a division had been advanced to Voltri, the reserve to Genoa. Gen. Buonaparte, whose head is informed of this event on his arrival presented himself in front of the troops, re-assured some days before, the means of a division capable of forcing or stopping the enemy.

He thought it useful, with this view, to leave this division at Voltri, in order to draw General Beaulieu upon the heights, at first to turn his flank, whilst he should advance against their troops at Voltri: this design was presently verified. General Beaulieu advanced a body of 25,000 men on the heights of Montenotte, which he commanded in person, having under him Generals Argenteau and Roccevina.

On the 23d inst. the division of the Bocetta pushed their reconnoitering to St. Pierre d'Arena, and on the 24th attacked with 6000 men the brigade of Voltri, who under the command of General Cervoni, made, though greatly inferior in number, an honourable resistance; completely evacuated the magazines, and executed in the night, and unknown to the enemy, their retreat to Savona in good order, protected by 1500 men that Gen. Buonaparte had placed for the purpose on the heights of Veraggio, and at the avenues of Saffello.

In the interval, 1500 men had been placed in the redoubt of *Montenotte*, to retard the enemy, if they should attack them. This redoubt was attacked on the 22d by an Austrian force, commanded by General Roccevina, who believing that he should be able to force this post, intended afterwards to advance to Savona, in order to cut off the retreat of the 5000 men of Voltri and of Verraggio.

Three times the enemy attacked this redoubt, and three times they were repulsed with the greatest vigour; they were obliged to abandon it, after they had left 400 men killed and wounded, among whom were one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, a great number of officers, and Gen. Roccevina himself was wounded, according to all accounts, mortally.

There was no doubt but that on the 23d the enemy would have tried a new attack on this redoubt with fresh troops: General Buonaparte took measures accordingly: he gave orders to Gen. La Harpe to take post upon this height, while he should himself attack the enemy that were in front of the redoubt; and he ordered General Massena to march with all diligence in the night, to take a position in the rear of the enemy.

We all set out from Savona at two o'clock in the morning towards Altarra. The attack took place at break of day, at Montenotte. The Austrians were vigorously attacked by the division of General La Harpe, and while they were flying, General Massena having taken them on the left wing, they were put to such complete disorder, that they lost 3500 men, of whom 2000 are made prisoners, and among these 1 one Col. the aid de camp of Argenteau, and about 60 officers. The enemy were afterwards pursued in all directions, and here we are arrived at Cairo, masters of the surrounding heights, and of Cairo, which they have been obliged to abandon to us.

General Buonaparte will make known to you the details of the feats of bravery that have signalized this day. I content myself with saying, that the plan of the Commander in Chief could not have been more wisely concerted, and that all Generals, officers and soldiers, have manifested a courage and an ardour truly heroic. Health and fraternity.

(Signed) SALLICATTI.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

5 *Floreal, April* 24.

At the opening of the sitting, the President caused to be read the following

Message from the Directory.

"Citizen Representatives! The successful engagement of Montenotte, of which we apprized you by our message of the 2d inst. was, for the invincible army of Italy, merely the prelude of fifty victories. We have this day to announce to you a victory and for ever memorable victory obtained by the army at Monte Lezino over the Piedmontese and Austrians united.

"The enemy left ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. We took from them 40 field pieces, with the horses, mules, and artillery waggons, 15 flags, all their baggage, and several magazines.

"Our Generals, officers and soldiers, were, on this occasion, all of them crowned with glory, and shewed themselves worthy of defending the cause of liberty.

"The Commander in Chief, Buonaparte, also directed this attack. The Generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner are La Harpe, Augereau, Massena, Cervoni, Cafe, Menard and Gombert. The left was wounded in escaping into the enemy's entrenchments.—Two other Generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

"General Provera, who commanded the Austro Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having made the most vigorous resistance with several regiments which were taken with him.

"You will without doubt declare, that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of the country."

This declaration was instantly made with acclamations; and the Council determined that at two o'clock the message of the Directory should be again read, and that it should be printed, posted, and sent to all administrations, and to the armies.

LONDON, April 23.

In the army of the Prince of Conde, an officer was lately beheaded, and a soldier hanged, by order of the Prince—Both were convicted of treason employed by the French government, to excite defections in the army.

The celebrated character, Barrere, is now at Paris, befriended by Carnot, one of the leading members of the Directory. It is also asserted, that he has lately been in Sweden, in an official capacity, where he fully accomplished the object of his mission.

Lavater says, "your Englishman is very like his climate."—If this is true, he must be the most severe and mild, and hot and cold, and wet and dry, and balmy and boisterous animal in Europe.

An admirable Caricature Print might be made, by contrasting the habits worn at the late Birth day, with those at the Balls, or (as they were then called) *Bruncks*, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In one, the *belles*, marching into the room with the dignified state of their Sovereign, covered from head to heel in a full habit, with every part of their figure carefully concealed, and their chin, resting on a capacious quilted ruff, gave the appearance of John the Baptist's head in a charger; added to this, their stomachers, covered with pearl, reached very nearly to their knees, and gave a waspish—God! what a waist! when compared with the Grecian waist of the present day. In one case, the poor ladies could scarcely move their legs, and in the other, they can scarcely move their arms. So much for the *Belles*; as to the Beaux, with bushy heads, parted hair, green doublets and jerkins, and blue shoe-strings, what can be said for them, that would not shock the delicacy of the present race of pert, scented gentlemen, that flutter round the drawing-room, on a royal birth day?

The pretty gentlemen, and beautiful women, who came in their best bibs and tuckers, to shew themselves, at the birth day on Monday, one of the Papers compares to a swarm of Bute thieves.—Admiring the propriety of clothing them in this tribe, they had an admirable day for shewing their glittering colours; for some of the male insects are so puny, they would have

"Shook their wings, and shiver'd at a breeze!"

April 18.

One of the taxes to be proposed this day is said to be an additional duty on wines. Folly is a tax on wine in every sense. Mr. Pitt, of all men, should be the last to withhold this opiate from our sufferings. He should remember the epigram

"Why would you have us *coolly* think?
"If you would govern, *we* must *drink!*"

The Empress of Russia has made a present to the Duke de Polignac of 3000 peasants. Were Britons believe the word is not misapplied; That Peasants can in fact, mean Men; How long, they must say, will humanity pine beneath this insult? How long will eight hundred millions of persons submit to the tyranny of a few, kiss the hands that oppress them, and hug their galling chains? How happy then should that people be, each of whose cottages is his castle, into which the rude hand of lawless power dare not enter; who is incited to industry by a conviction that its reward is securely his own.

Mr. Alexander Lameth, who was so long and cruelly confined in the prisons of Prussia, is arrived in this country, in order to take the benefit of the Bath waters, recommended to him for the recovery of his health, which has suffered greatly by his long imprisonment.

April 23.

We understand that the Minister has settled his taxes, in lieu of that laid upon calicoes, which made part of the budget. The taxes are on dogs; and an heavy toll upon all Gentlemen's Carriages which pass through turnpikes.

Permission is given to neutrals, to bring Molasses into England. America pays 3 per cent. on such importation.

April 29.

Our readers will recollect, that we some time ago predicted the failure of some mercantile houses at Hamburgh, from their extensive dealings with the government of France. This prediction has been completely verified, by the recent failure of one of the first commercial houses, not only in Hamburgh, but in Europe; we mean the well known house of Walkiers, which has stopped for no less a sum than two millions sterling.

Another house at Hamburgh, that of the Prussian Consul, Hesse, has also stopped; the principal of which is said to have absconded, and even to have put an end to his existence.

M. Alexander Lameth, of revolutionary memory, received an order from the Duke of Portland, on Tuesday night to quit the kingdom. His remonstrances on the occasion received this brief answer—"You keep too much company, M. Lameth." If we mistake not, he had letters to the friends of Brissot, and to some other admirers of the French Revolution.

A letter from Hanover, dated April 20, says, "His Highness the Duke of Brunswick is gone to Magdeburg, where he will meet Count Haugwitz, the Prussian Minister of State. The Magdeburg regiments will soon be in motion. It is also said, that, besides the Prussians, 15,000 Hanoverians, 5000 Brunswickers, and 5000 Hessians will take the field for the defence of the line of neutrality. The whole force destined for this purpose will amount to 60,000 men, and be commanded by the Duke of Brunswick.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* June 15.

Again has this city been visited with the dreadful calamity of fire. On Monday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a room in Lodge alley was discovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes communicated to the neighbouring buildings. The citizens soon assembled, but their exertions could not stop the devouring flames 'till three o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor until a very considerable part of the city was destroyed. At this moment, owing to the confusion occasioned by this disaster, it is not in our power to give an exact account of the loss, or of the number of buildings destroyed; but those unacquainted with the city will conceive the damage done, on being told that every house in Queen-street, from the Bay to the corner of Church street; all Union-street continued; two thirds of Union-street; Church-street, from Broad-street to St. Philip's church, with only two exceptions; Chalmers and Bresford's alleys; Kinloch's court; and the North side of Broad street, from the State house to Mr. Jack's, four doors below Church street; and five houses on the Bay, from the corner of Queen-street, were burnt to the ground.

The public buildings destroyed are, the French Church and the Upper or Beef Market. St. Philip's church was on fire several times, and must ultimately have been destroyed, if a spirited negro man had not ascended to the top of the cupola, next to the vane, and tore off the flames.

The private buildings destroyed, and the property they contained are of immense amount.

The number of front tweling-houses burnt is computed at 300; The number of families unhoused, about 600; the value of property lost from about 250 to 300 thousand dollars; the loss of Underwriters from 20 000 to 30 000 dollars. Lives lost 3, but it is supposed there are more. Numbers of people were much maimed and hurt.

[*Inserted by request*]

EDENTON (N. C.) May 26.

Perquimons County, May Term

This my county, that it was then and there ordered that this presentment be published for one month in the State Gazette. *Test.* JOHN HERVEY, *Clerk.*

North Carolina,
Perquimons County } *May Term*, 1796.

THIS jurors for the State and county aforesaid, present that the country is reduced to a situation of great peril and danger, in consequence of the proceedings of certain people called Quakers. That the idea entertained by many of these people openly held out to their and encouraged by the conduct of the Quakers—that the minds of the slaves are not only greatly corrupted, and alienated from the service of their masters, in consequence of such conduct, but runaways are protected, harboured and encouraged, by them—Arsons are committed, without a possibility of discovery.

The grand jury are so perfectly sensible of the misguided enthusiasm of the Quakers, as to partial and general emancipation, that they see a present alarm among the minds of the people, and forsee a *prospect* of imminent danger to impend, by the influence and delusive attempts of the Quakers to this purpose; which unless prevented in due time, must burst with destruction around the citizens of the State.

The grand jury, reflecting upon the miserable havoc and massacres which have lately taken place in the West Indies, in consequence of emancipation, and knowing the opinion of the northern States; of the many hundred thousand slaves around them; and of the infatuated enthusiasm of men calling themselves religious, who are among them, conceive it a duty which they owe to themselves, their families and their country, to present the existing and alarming evil, and to present the people called Quakers and their abettors, as the authors of the common mischief, in this quarter of the State; where, independent of foreign opinion, emancipation is publickly set out by the Quakers, to the negroes, and private funds established in support of it. The grand jury present that speedy and resolute measures ought to be adopted, by the good sense and spirit of the people, in order to prevent that common appeal to arms, in their own defence which at present appears almost, if not altogether inevitable.

T. Blount, foreman, Nathaniel Bratten, Jesse Twine, Abraham Twine, Isaiah Roggerson, James Redding, Thomas Stafford, Lemuel Forbes, T. Bateman, L. Stallings, Leaven Thatch, Lemuel Burkitt, Soloman Ruddick, Joel Hollowell.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

The session finished this day. The business of the six or seven days, may be comprised in a few lines. Bill admitting the State of *Tenessee* into the Union passed both branches. By this act, the southern States gains an accession of two Senators, and one Representative; and three votes in the election of President.

list of the seamen registered under this act, once every three months, to the Secretary of State, together with an account of such impressments or detentions, as shall appear by the protests of the masters, to have taken place.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the first, second and third sections of this act shall be in force for one year, and from thence, to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

APPROVED, *May* 28, 1796.

G. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

European Intelligence,

BY THE LAST ARRIVALS, VIA BERMUDA & HALIFAX.

HAMBURG, April 15.

SEVERAL addresses have been presented to his Majesty the Emperor, by a number of American citizens residing in different parts of Europe, praying in the name of their country, for the liberation of the Marquis la Fayette.

COPENHAGEN, April 16.

Yesterday a Proclamation was issued to do away the Embargo of the 4th November, to prevent the exportation of wheat, wheat meal, and wheaten bread, from the dominions of the King of Denmark.

WARSAW, April 2.

Letters from the province of Podolia, assert, that about 2500 Polish emigrants are assembled in Moldavia: among them are the celebrated brigadiers, Wolynsko, Doniko, Liberadzky, and several other leaders, who have distinguished themselves in the late revolution.—Lately they made an incursion into Podolia, dispersed a patrol of Russia Cossacks, and after having pushed as far as Swanieze, they posted up manifestos, wherein they formally protest, that with the help of God they expected to restore their country to its former independence, and re-establish the Constitution of the 3d May, as the only one adapted to Poland and universally cherished by the people. After having done this they retreated again to their former stations.

The fear of many people here, that new commotions would break out in Poland, is now unhappily but too well grounded:—The commotions have already broke out. A new confederation has made its appearance in the Ukraine. Eight thousand armed Poles, all veterans of the Polish army, who, at the time the Russians took possession of Podolia, retreated to the Turkish territory, have lately appeared in the neighbourhood of Kaminiez, Podolsky, and at Swaniez, in the territory held by the Russians, they issued a manifesto to the Polish nation and afterwards retreated; they are led on by Doniko, Kollgsko and Lieberadzky. The manifesto, which shews that the confederates depend on the support of the Ottoman Porte, is in the hands of many persons in this city.

CADIZ, April 7.

Three milliards of false assignats which the English wanted to pass into France, have been stopped at the Custom-House of Cadiz.

French official Accounts of Victories.

PARIS, April 21.

The Commissioners with the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS,

THE army of Italy has opened the campaign, and that with success truly calculated to strike an impression on the coalesced powers.

You have been already instructed that a division had been advanced to Voltri, six leagues from Genoa. Gen. Buonaparte, whom I informed of this fact on his arrival perceived in this disposition of the troops, executed some days before, the means of a division capable of surprizing the enemy.

He thought it useful, with this view, to leave this division at Voltri, in order to draw General Beaulieu upon the heights, and to turn his flank, while he should advance against these troops at Voltri: this design was presently verified. General Beaulieu advanced a body of 15,000 men on the heights of Montenotte, which he commanded in person, having under him Generals Argenteau and Roccevina.

On the 20th inst. the division of the Bonetta pushed their reconnoitering to St. Pierre d'Arena, and on the 21st attacked with 6000 men the brigade of Voltri, who under the command of General Cervoni, made, though greatly inferior in number, an honourable resistance; completely evacuated the magazines, and executed in the night, and unknown to the enemy, their retreat to Savona in good order, protected by 1500 men that Gen. Buonaparte had placed for the purpose on the heights of Veraggio, and at the avenues of Saffello.

In the interval, 1500 men had been placed in the redoubt of Montenotte, to resist the enemy, if they should attack them. This redoubt was attacked on the 22d by an Austrian force, commanded by General Roccevina, who believing that he should be able to force this post, intended afterwards to advance to Savona, in order to cut off the retreat of the 5000 men of Voltri and of Verraggio.

Three times the enemy attacked this redoubt, and three times they were repulsed with the greatest vigour; they were obliged to abandon it, after they had lost 400 men killed and wounded, among whom were one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, a great number of officers, and Gen. Roccevina himself was wounded, according to all accounts, mortally.

There was no doubt but that on the 23d the enemy would have tried a new attack on this redoubt with fresh troops: General Buonaparte took measures accordingly: he gave orders to Gen. La Harpe to take post upon this height, while he should himself attack the enemy that were in front of the redoubt; and he ordered General Massena to march with all diligence in the night, to take a position in the rear of the enemy.

We all set out from Savona at two o'clock in the morning towards Altaria. The attack took place at break of day, at Montenotte. The Austrians were vigorously attacked by the division of General La Harpe, and while they were flying, General Massena having taken them on the left wing, they were put into such complete disorder, that they lost 3500 men, of whom 2000 are made prisoners, and among these is one Col. the aid de camp of Argenteau, and about 60 officers. The enemy were afterwards pursued in all directions, and here we are arrived at Coarcari, masters of the surrounding heights, and of Cairo, which they have been obliged to abandon to us.

General Buonaparte will make known to you the details of the traits of bravery that have signalized this day. I content myself with saying, that the plan of the Commander in Chief could not have been more wisely concerted, and that all Generals, officers and soldiers, have manifested a courage and an ardour truly heroic. Health and fraternity.

(Signed) SALLICATTI.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

5 *Floreal, April* 24.

At the opening of the sitting, the President caused to be read the following

Message from the Directory.

"Citizen Representatives! The successful engagement of Monnotte, of which we apprized you by our message of the 2d inst. was, for the invincible army of Italy, merely the prelude of still greater successes. We have this day to announce to you a decisive and for ever memorable victory obtained by this army at Monte Lezino over the Piedmontese and Austrians united.

"The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. We took from them 40 field pieces, with the horses, mules, and artillery waggons, 15 flags, all their baggage, and several magazines.

"Our Generals, officers and soldiers, were, on this occasion, all of them crowned with glory, and shewed themselves worthy of defending the cause of liberty.

"The Commander in Chief, Buonaparte, also directed this attack. The Generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner are La Harpe, Angereau, Massena, Cervoni, Casse, Menard and Goubert. The last was wounded in leaping into the enemy's entrenchments.—Two other Generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

"General Provera, who commanded the Austro Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having made the most vigorous resistance with several regiments which were taken with him.

"You will without doubt declare, that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of the country."

This declaration was instantly made with acclamations; and the Council determined that at two o'clock the message of the Directory should be again read, and that it should be printed, posted, and sent to all administrations, and to the armies.

LONDON, April 13.

In the army of the Prince of Conde, an officer was lately beheaded, and a soldier hanged, by order of the Prince.—Both were convicted of being employed, by the French government, to cause desertions in his army.

The celebrated character, Barrere, is now at Paris, befriended by Carnot, one of the leading members of the Directory. It is also asserted, that he has lately been in Sweden, in an official capacity, where he fully accomplished the object of his mission.

Lavater says, "your Englishman is very like his climate."—If this is true, he must be the most severe and mild, and hot and cold, and wet and dry, and balmy and boisterous animal in Europe.

An admirable Caricature Print might be made, by contrasting the habits worn at the late Birth day, with those at the Balls, or (as they were then called) *Brawls*, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In one, the *Belles*, marching into the room with the dignified state of their Sovereign, covered from head to heel in a stiff habit, with every part of their figure carefully concealed, and their chin, resting on a capacious quilted ruff, gave the appearance of John the Baptist's head in a charger; added to this, their stomachers, covered with pearl, reached very nearly to their knees, and gave a waist.—Gods! what a waist! when compared with the Grecian waist of the present day. In one case, the poor ladies could scarcely move their legs, and in the other they can scarcely move their arms. So much for the *Belles*; as to the Beaux, with bushy heads, parted hair, green doublets and jerkins, and blue shoe-strings, what can be said for them, that would not shock the delicacy of the present race of petty, scented gentlemen, that flutter round the drawing-room, on a royal birth day?

The pretty gentlemen, and beautiful women, who came in their best bibs and tuckers, to shew themselves, at the birth day on Monday, one of the Papers compares to a swarm of Butterflies.—Admitting the propriety of classing them in this tribe, they had an admirable day for shewing their glittering colours; for some of the male insects are so puny, they would have

"Shook their wings, and shiver'd at a breeze!"

April 18.

One of the taxes to be proposed this day is said to be an additional duty on wines. This is a tax impolitic in every sense. Mr. Pitt, of all men, should be the last to withhold this opiate from our sufferings. He should remember the epigram:

"Why would you have us *cooly* think?
"If *you* would govern, *we* must *drink!*"

The Empress of Russia has made a present to the Duke de Polignac of 3000 peasants. Will Britons believe the word is not misapplied; That Peasants can in fact, mean Men; How long, they must say, will humanity pine beneath dishonour? How long will eight hundred millions of persons submit to the tyranny of a few, kiss the hands that oppress them, and hug their galling chains? How happy then should that people be, each of whose cottages is his castle, into which the rude hand of lawless power dare not enter; who is incited to industry by a conviction that its reward is securely his own.

Mr. Alexander Lameth, who was so long and cruelly confined in the prisons of Prussia, is arrived in this country, in order to take the benefit of the Bath waters, recommended to him for the recovery of his health, which has suffered greatly by his long imprisonment.

April 23.

We understand that the Minister has settled his taxes, in lieu of that laid upon calicoes, which made part of the budget. The taxes are on dogs; and an heavy toll upon all Gentlemen's Carriages which pass through turnpikes.

Permission is given to neutrals, to bring Molasses into England. America pays 3 per cent. on such importation.

April 29.

Our readers will recollect, that we some time ago predicted the failure of some mercantile houses at Hamburgh, from their extensive dealings with the government of France. This prediction has been completely verified, by the recent failure of one of the first commercial houses, not only in Hamburgh, but in Europe; we mean the well known houses of Walkiers, which has stopped for no less a sum that two millions sterling.

Another house at Hamburgh, that of the Prussian Consul, Hesse, has also stopped; the principal of which is said to have absconded, and even to have put an end to his existence.

M. Alexander Lameth, of revolutionary memory, received an order from the Duke of Portland, on Tuesday night to quit the kingdom. His remonstrances on the occasion received this brief answer—"You keep too much company, M. Lameth." If we mistake not, he had letters to the friends of Brissot, and to some other admirers of the French Revolution.

A letter from Hanover, dated April 20, says, "His Highness the Duke of Brunswick is gone to Magdeburg where he will meet Count Haugwitz, the Prussian Minister of State. The Magdeburg regiments will soon be in motion. It is also said, that, besides the Prussians, 15,000 Hanoverians, 5000 Brunswickers, and 5000 Hessians will take the field for the defence of the line of neutrality. The whole force destined for this purpose will amount to 60,000 men, and be commanded by the Duke of Brunswick.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* June 15.

Again has this city been visited with the dreadful calamity of fire. On Monday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a room in Lodge alley was discovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes communicated to the neighbouring buildings. The citizens soon assembled; but their exertions could not stop the devouring flames 'till three o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor until a very considerable part of the city was destroyed. At this moment, owing to the confusion occasioned by this disaster, it is not in our power to give an exact account of the loss, or of the number of buildings destroyed; but those unacquainted with the city will conceive the damage done, on being told that every house in Queen-street, from the Bay to the corner of Church street; all Union-street continued; two thirds of Union-street; Church-street, from Broad-street to St. Philip's church, with only two exceptions; Chalmers and Bresford's alleys; Kinloch's court; and the North side of Broad street, from the State-house to Mr. Jack's, four doors below Church street; and five houses on the Bay, from the corner of Queen-street, were burnt to the ground.

The public buildings destroyed are, the French Church, and the Upper or Beef Market. St. Philip's church was on fire several times, and must ultimately have been destroyed, if a spirited negro man had not ascended to the top of the cupola, next to the vane, and tore off the shingles.

The private buildings destroyed, and the property they contained, are of immense amount.

The number of front dwelling-houses burnt is computed at 300; The number of families unhoused, about 600; the value of property lost from about 250 to 300,000 dollars; the loss of Underwriters from 20 000 to 30,000 dollars. Lives lost 3, but it is supposed there are more—numbers of people were much maimed and hurt.

[*Inserted by request*]

EDENTON, (N. C.) May 26.

Perquimens County, May Term

This may certify, that it was then and there ordered, that this presentment be published for one month in the State Gazette. *Test.* JOHN HERVEY, *Clerk.*

North Carolina,
Perquimans County } *S. May Term*, 1796.

THE jurors for the state and county aforesaid, present, that the country is reduced to a situation of great peril and danger, in consequence of the proceedings of the society of the people called Quakers. That the idea of emancipation among slaves is publicly held out to them, and encouraged by the conduct of the Quakers—that the minds of the slaves are not only greatly corrupted, and alienated from the service of their masters, in consequence of such conduct, but runaways are protected, harboured, and encouraged, by them—Arsons are committed, without a possibility of discovery.

The grand jury are so perfectly sensible of the infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers, as to partial and general emancipation, that they see a present alarm among the minds of the people, and foresee a prospect of imminent danger to impend, by the influence and designing attempts of the Quakers to this purpose; which unless prevented in due time, must burst with destruction around the citizens of the state.

The grand jury, reflecting upon the miserable havock and massacres which have lately taken place in the West-Indies, in consequence of emancipation, and knowing the opinion of the northern states; of the many hundred thousand slaves around them; and of the infatuated enthusiasm of men calling themselves religious, who are among them, conceive it a duty which they owe to themselves, their families and their country, to present this existing and alarming evil, and to present the people called Quakers and their abettors, as the authors of this common mischief, in this quarter of the state; where, independent of foreign opinion, emancipation is publicly held out by the Quakers, to the negroes, and private funds established in support of it. The grand jury present that speedy and resolute measures ought to to adopted, by the good sense and spirit of the people, in order to prevent that common appeal to arms, in their own defence, which at present appears almost, if not altogether necessary.

T. Blount, foreman, Nathaniel Bratten, Jesse Twine, Abraham Twine, Isaiah Roggerson, James Reddick, Thomas Stafford, Lemuel Forbes, T. Batemon, Luke Stallings, Leaven Thatch, Lemuel Burkitt, Solomon Ruddick, Joel Hollowell.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The session finished this day. The business of the last six or seven days, may be comprised in a few lines. The Bill admitting the State of *Tenessee* into the Union, has passed both branches. By this act, the southern influence gains an accession of two Senators, and one Representative; and three votes in the election of President. The

Senate objected to the admission on the ground of informality in the proceeding—the State having made its own census, established its boundaries, &c. and purposed that it should be laid out in counties, and a census taken under the authority of the United States.—The House adhered to their Resolution of admission; and the question was taken on the *expediency* of the measure. The Senate finally receded, and the Bill passed. This business it was expected, would have been deferred until the next Session. The contested election of Mr. Smith, Vermont, terminated in his favour. He is to hold his seat. A Bill in addition to the Appropriation Law, also passed.—One item is an additional appropriation of 23,500 Dollars, which the President, by message, informed the House was necessary for the support of foreign correspondence.—Of this 18,000 is wanted on the account of the arrangement of two Ministers Plenipotentiary, instead of 3 Ministers Returned, to the Courts of Spain and London, which was opposed on the ground of necessary *economy*. It occasioned a considerable debate.—It was up, and as necessary and old custom, and advocated, on the necessity of a compliance with the long established Customs of the world, which the French Republic had, in no period of its existence, the exception, omitted.—The first Concern of the Union, also underwent discussion. Mr Gallatin, in a very lengthy and laboured speech, reviewed the whole progress of the finance concerns of the Union, and endeavoured to prove, that an *increase* of 5,000,000 had accrued.—He was answered by Mr. Smith (S. C.) with great ability, who demonstrated, that instead of an *increase*, there had been a *decrease* of *two millions*. The gentlemen both produced their calculations, and they reciprocally satisfied that the difference was only matter of opinion, not fact.—A Resolution passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress, the next session, a correct statement of all the Financial concerns of the Union, to Jan. 1796.

The disagreement to the Military establishment bill, was compromised.—The Major General is retained, and the Dragoons reduced. The whole bill to continue until March next, when the subject must be reconsidered.

The two branches adjourned, to meet on the first Monday in December next. The Acts passed are 95 in number.

Appointments by Authority.

Jacob Myer, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States, for the port of Cape Francois, within the allegiance of the French Republic.

Francis Coffyn, Consul of the United States, for the port of Dunkirk, in France.

John S. M. Matthieu, Consul of the United States, for the city of Naples.

James Holmes, Consul of the United States, for the port of Belfast, in Ireland.

George Knox, Consul of the United States for the port of Kingston, upon Hull, in Great-Britain.

NEW YORK, June 21.

ST. LUCIE.

Capt. Dodge, of the ship Africa, arrived yesterday, in 21 days from Martinico, confirms the account we gave yesterday of the capture of this Island by the British; and of a large armament having proceeded immediately against Grenada and St. Vincents. Capt. Dodge contradicts, however, the reports of the massacre of people put to the sword at St. Lucie, as stated in our account from Antigua.

ALBANY, June 18.

On Wednesday a detachment of Federal troops, commanded by Capt. Brett, arrived here from West-Point, on their march for Niagara and Detroit, two Forts delivered up by the British. They will remain a few days, and will then proceed from Greenbush by land, with the ordnance, stores, &c. &c. A part of the artillery have already arrived here. The Lieutenants Rowan with the corps, are Lieut. M'Clellan, Rowan, and Kinsel.

BOSTON, June 23.

SPAIN AGITATED.—The Spanish Court has been some time agitating. His Catholic Majesty, (by the latest accounts from England) has intimated to the British Court, that he cannot see with indifference the plans of aggrandizement meditated by the Empress of Russia, against the Turks. Her attacks on the Ottoman Porte, he considers as hostile to the peace of all the surrounding nations—which he thinks it his duty to resist by every effort in his power—and has no doubt of the co-operation of his Britannic Majesty. Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona, are full of ships, and troops are daily marching to the camps round Gibraltar, the possession of which fortress, the French are said to have guaranteed to Spain, if it goes to war with England.

PROVIDENCE, June 25.

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this State finished their Session at Newport, and adjourned without Day.

During the Session, an Act passed for establishing an Estimate of the Value of rateable Property in the several Towns, reported by a Committee appointed in June, 1795. On this Subject a Protest was signed by fifteen Members, which having been refused an Entry on the Journals, we are requested to publish.

At a General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations

In the House of Representatives, June 18, A. D. 1796.

THE underwritten Representatives dissent from the Bill for establishing an Estimate of the Value of rateable Property in the several Towns in this State, reported by the Committee appointed at June Session, 1795, of this General Assembly, and solemnly protest against its becoming a Law, for the following Reasons, and in the following Views thereof:—

1st. The Committee who reported the Bill appear to have made arbitrary and capricious Apportionments to some Towns in the Counties of Providence and Bristol, contrary to the Estimates of the Town's Committee, and without other or better Evidence.

2dly. The Members of the Committee who did not sign the Report, represented Property, according to that Estimate, to the Amount of 7,295,619 Dollars; while the Members who did sign, represented Property to the Amount of 8,209,381 Dollars—an Excess of less than one fifteenth Part of the Whole.

3dly. Yet before the final Vote was taken on the Bill, Motions were repeatedly made and seconded, for recommitting and for amending the Bill, and as repeatedly refused to be put to Vote by the Speaker.

4 thly. In the County of Washington, there are 18,075 Inhabitants—their Lands confessedly keep more Stock than those in the County of Providence, and yet their Proportion is only 2,780,000 Dollars; while in the Towns in the County of Providence, exclusive of the Town of Providence, there are only 17,675 Inhabitants, and those Towns are estimated at 3,829,723 Dollars—an Excess of 1,049,723 Dollars.

5thly. In the Town of North-Providence there are 1,078 Inhabitants, 7,072 Acres of Land, and that Town is estimated at 380,000 Dollars; while in the Town of Charlestown there are 2,022 Inhabitants, 15,211 Acres of Land, that keep, confessedly, more than double the Stock kept in North-Providence; yet Charlestown is estimated only at 280,000 Dollars.

6thly. Both the Counties of Newport and Washington, taken together, are estimated only at 6,203,484 Dollars; while the single County of Providence is estimated at 6,709,723 Dollars; a Sum exceeding the former by 506,239 Dollars.

7thly. The Town of Providence is estimated at 2,950,000 Dollars; while Newport is estimated at only 1,450,000 Dollars; so that Providence is estimated at 50,000 Dollars more than double the Town of Newport:—this is in no Part to be accounted for from the Article of Land, Newport containing much more Land than Providence.

The underwritten have made the above Statements, presuming, that they will strike the good Sense and Feelings of all the Citizens who are willing to pay their just Proportion of Taxes, in the same Manner they do us. Had this Apportionment been grounded on actual Estimates, or Principles established by Facts, the underwritten would have acquiesced in it, however abhorrent from their Ideas, or the common Rules of Opinion; but as it is grounded only on the avaricious and capricious Will of a Part of the Community, and has been precipitated thro' the House in an unprecedented Manner, in Justice to their own Sentiments, as well as to their Constituents, they have deemed it their Duty to dissent from it, and solemnly to protest against this Bill, to the End that this their Dissent and Protest may remain of Record.

WILLIAM ARNOLD,	WILLIAM WATERMAN,
CHARLES TILLEY,	STEPHEN SMITH,
JOHN SMITH,	LORING PECK
RICHARD JACKSON, jun.	CHARLES WHEATON,
STEPHEN JONES jun.	EDWARD COLE,
JOHN MAWNEY,	SAMUEL WINSOR,
EDWARD MANTON,	JOB ALDRICH.
EZEKIEL WHIPPLE,	

At a Town Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Providence, duly warned and assembled at the Town House in said Town on the 23d Day of June A. D. 1796 HELD ADJOURNED, at the close of said Meeting. That the Assessment of this Town's Apportionment of the State Tax, as ordered by the General Assembly, at their June Session, shall be made by the Assessors of this Town; for the Assessment being manifestly unconstitutional.

VOTED unanimously, That the foregoing Resolution be published in all the News Papers in this Town.

A true Copy: Witness,

GEO. TILLINGHAST, *Town Clerk.*

At the same Meeting two Resolutions were unanimously passed—one appointing a Committee to write circular Letters to the Towns of this County, and such others as are particularly aggrieved by the late Estimate, inviting them to send Delegates to a Meeting to be held in this Town, for the Purpose of considering their peculiar situation, and of adopting such Measures as Circumstances may dictate—the other, appointing the same Committee to write circular Letters to all the Towns in the State, enforcing the Necessity of a Reform in our Government, and requesting the Concurrence, by Instructions to their respective Representatives.

A Town Tax of Ten Thousand Dollars was directed to be assessed in August next, payable in October; and a Sum appropriated for building a Bridewell, or House of Correction, for idle and disorderly Persons.

Yesterday being the annual masonic Festival of St. JOHN the Baptist, the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. convened at Ten o'Clock, A. M. in the State House in this Town, and proceeded to the Election of their Officers for the Year ensuing. The Brethren whose Names follow were unanimously elected, viz.

M. W. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand Master,
R. W. PELEG CLARKE, Deputy Grand Master,
W. DANIEL TILLINGHAST, Senior Grand Warden,
W. GEORGE SEARS, Junior Grand Warden,
W. EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Grand Treasurer,
W. JOHN HANDY, Grand Secretary,
W. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, Senior Grand Deacon,
W. JOHN L. BOSS, Junior Grand Deacon,
W. JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Grand Marshal,
W. GERSHOM JONES, Grand Sword-Bearer,
W. JOHN JENKINS, } Honorary
JOHN DAVIS } Members.
GEORGE GIBBS, } Honorary
HENRY HUNTER, } Members.

At Twelve o'Clock a Procession was formed, and proceeded to the Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK's Meeting House, where our Rev. Brother SMITH delivered an excellent and well adapted Discourse.

After Service, a Collection was made for the Poor, as usual.

The Procession then proceeded to Mr. Rice's Hall, where Dinner was served at 3 o'Clock.—At ½ past 4, the Grand Lodge returned to their Lodge Room, and appointed a Committee to wait on our Rev. Brother SMITH with the Thanks of the Lodge for the Discourse delivered before them.

One Hundred and Twenty Six Brethren, from this and other States, attended on the Occasion—and after partaking largely of that Hilarity and Friendship which have for Ages characterized the Craft, they retired before the Sun closed the Day.

NEWPORT, June 28.

On Monday Morning, the 13th Instant, the President of the United States and Family left Philadelphia, for Mount Vernon.

Last Thursday sailed from New-York, in the Ship James, Capt. Conklin, RUFUS KING, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of London; accompanied by his Lady and Family.

Simeon De Witt, Esq. Surveyor General of the State New-York, is appointed Surveyor General of the United States.

The Directors of the Ohio Company have advertised, that the late JOHN PAUL JONES was Proprietor of 5869 Acres of Land purchased by the Company of the North-west in Territory of the United States; and desire his Heir or Heirs, whoever they may be, to apply for the same at Marietta, in the said Territory.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. James Taylor, of this Town, a Prisoner at Algiers, dated April 6, 1796.

"This will inform you that we are still in Algiers, and God only knows when we shall get out of it. We were informed when the Peace was made, the Money to pay for it was in Lisbon—since in London—not being to be got there—the Dey being out of Patience, the 4th Instant, ordered Messrs. Donaldson and Barlow to leave this Place on the Port's being opened, which is expected hourly.—I leave you to judge of what we have undergone in Mind since, as we are certain should this fall through, we shall see Liberty never again—But by exerting themselves they have got Liberty for Mr. Barlow to stay.—Mr. Donaldson goes to Leghorn To-day—an American Brig that came here from Marseilles, also sails To-Day for Alicant with Despatches—They have three Months given them to get the Money here; if it is not here in that Time, we are sold for Life!—I have not had a Line from Home near Twelve Months—I am well, and my Crew, at present—give my Respects to Mr. Gibbs, and Thanks for his Kindness. I must break off——much I fear that Affairs will not succeed as I could wish—I wish you to enjoy more Happiness in Life than can ever come to my Share, and am your obliged, &c."

Capt. Pelor, in the Brig Diana, arrived at Charleston, on the 13th Inst. in 27 Days from Gibraltar, informs, That about the Middle of April certain Intelligence arrived at Gibraltar, from different Quarters, that the Algerines were out, and that they had declared War with the Danes, and had captured Eight Sail of Danish Merchantmen, and taken them into Algiers.

MARRIED]—At Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, Mr. PHINEAS MILLER, of Georgia, to Mrs. CATHARINE GREENE, Widow of the late General GREENE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 27.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Philadelphia
Schooner Rover, Brayton,	Camden
—— Sally, Henderson,	New-York
Ship Mary, Sutkins,	Providence
Sloop Betty, Cobb,	Richmond
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Marburgh
—— Liberty, Phillips,	Savannah
Sloop Industry, Carter,	Ditto
—— Polly, Irish,	Providence
—— Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Alice, Luce,	New Haven
—— Providence, Arnold,	West-Indies

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State House on the 4th Day of the next Month, at Half past 7 o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, *Secry.*

6 *Mo.* 28 1796.

NATHAN SPENCER

HAS for Sale, at his House, opposite JOHN LAWTON's, near the State-House—An Assortment of good Water-Spun Cotton YARN, both single and double, suitable for Weaving and Knitting—by the Bundle, single Pound, or smaller Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.—The Yarn is much nicer than can be spun by Hand, and cheaper.—The aboveand Yarn may also be had at JOB SHEARMAN's Store, in Thames-Street, opposite Capt. Peleg Wood's, by the Knots single Pound, or otherwise.—The Prices are the same as is sold for, at the Factory in Providence.

Newport, 27th 6th Month, 1796.

Benjamin Brenton

Informs his Friends, and the Public at large,

THAT he has prepared his House, in a genteel Manner, for the Reception of Gentlemen BOARDERS—whom he will accommodate upon as easy Terms, as any in Newport, at the Corner of the New Church-Lane, Thames-Street.

Newport, 27th June, 1796.

Wanted to Purchase,

A QUANTITY of FLEECE WOOL; to be delivered immediately, for which Cash will be given. AZARIAH ALBRO.

Newport, June 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest Bidder, at

Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 1st of August, at 11 o'Clock A. M. if not sold before at private Sale, if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day.

All that pleasantly situated real

Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esquire, (dec'd) situate South of the Parade, on Thames-Street Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, June 27, 1796.

Senate objected to the admiſſion on the ground of informality in the proceeding—the State having made its own cenſus, eſtabliſhed its boundaries, &c. and purpoſed that it ſhould be laid out in counties, and a cenſus taken under the authority of the United States.—The Houſe adhered to their Reſolution of admiſſion; and the queſtion was taken on the *expediency* of the meaſure. The Senate finally receded, and the Bill paſſed. This buſineſs it was expected, would have been deferred until the next ſeſſion. The conteſted election of Mr. Smith, Vermont, terminated in his favour. He is to hold his ſeat. A bill in addition to the Appropriation Law, alſo paſſed.—One item is an additional appropriation of 23,500 dollars, which the Preſident, by meſſage, informed the Houſe was neceſſary for the ſupport of foreign correſpondence.—Of this 18,000 is wanted on the account of the appointment of two Miniſters Plenipotentiary, inſtead of Miniſters Reſident, to the Courts of Spain and London, which was ſupported on the ground of neceſſary *etiquette*. It occaſioned a conſiderable debate.—It was oppoſed as unneceſſary and ridiculous, and advocated, on the neceſſity of a compliance with the long eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of the world, which the French Republic had, in no period of its enthuſiaſtic revolution, omitted.—The fiſcal concerns of the Union, alſo underwent diſcuſſion. Mr. Gallatin, in a very lengthy and laboured ſpeech, reviewed the whole progreſs of the financial concerns of the Union, and endeavoured to prove, that an *increaſe* of 5,000,000 had accrued.—He was anſwered by Mr. Smith (S. C) with great ability, who demonſtrated, that inſtead of an *increaſe*, there had been a *decreaſe* of *two millions*. The gentlemen both produced their calculations, and they reciprocally inſiſted that the difference was only matter of opinion, not fact.—A Reſolution paſſed, directing the Secretary of the Treaſury to lay before Congreſs, the next ſeſſion, a correct ſtatement of all the Financial concerns of the Union, to Jan. 1796.

The diſagreement to the Military eſtabliſhment bill, was compromiſed.—The Major-General is retained, and the Dragoons reduced. The whole ſtaff to continue until March next, when the ſubject muſt be reſumed *de novo*.

The two branches adjourned, to meet on the firſt Monday in December next. The Acts paſſed are 55 in number.

Appointments by Authority.

Jacob Myer, of Pennſylvania, Conſul of the United States, for the port of Cape Francois, within the allegiance of the French Republic.

Francis Coffyn, Conſul of the United States, for the port of Dunkirk, in France.

John S. M. Matthieu, Conſul of the United States, for the city of Naples.

James Holmes, Conſul of the United States, for the port of Belfaſt, in Ireland.

George Knox, Conſul of the United States for the port of Kingſton, upon Hull, in Great-Britain.

N E W - Y O R K, June 21.

ST. L U C I E.

Capt. Dodge, of the ſhip Aſtrea, arrived yeſterday, in 11 days from Martinico, confirms the account we gave yeſterday of the capture of this iſland by the Britiſh; and of a large armament having proceeded immediately againſt Grenada and St. Vincents. Capt. Dodge contradicts, however, the reports of the number of people put to the ſword at St. Lucie, as ſtated in our account from Antigua.

A L B A N Y, June 18.

On Wedneſday a detachment of Federal troops, commanded by Capt. Bruff, arrived here from Weſt-Point, on their march for Niagara and Oſwego, two of the Poſts delivered up by the Britiſh. They will reſt here a few days, and will then proceed from Shenectady in boats, with the ordnance, ſtores, &c. Six fine pieces of braſs artillery have already arrived here. The ſubaltern officers with the corps, are Lieut. M'Clellan, Rowan, and Elmer.

B O S T O N, June 23.

SPAIN AGITATED.—The Spaniſh Court has been ſome time arming. His Catholic Majeſty (ſo ſay the lateſt accounts from England) has intimated to the Britiſh Court, that he cannot ſee with indifference the plans of aggrandiſement meditated by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, againſt the Turks. Her attacks on the Ottoman Porte, he conſiders as hoſtile to the peace of all the ſurrounding nations—which he thinks it his duty to reſiſt by every effort in his power—and has no doubt of the co-operation of his Britannic Majeſty. Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona, are full of ſhips, and troops are daily marching to the camps round Gibraltar, the poſſeſſion of which fortreſs, the French are ſaid to have guaranteed to Spain, if it goes to war with England.

P R O V I D E N C E, June 25.

On Saturday laſt the General Aſſembly of this State finiſhed their Seſſion at Newport, and adjourned without Day.

During the Seſſion, an Act paſſed for eſtabliſhing an Eſtimate of the Value of rateable Property in the ſeveral Towns, reported by a Committee appointed in June, 1795. On this Subject a Proteſt was ſigned by fifteen Members, which having been refuſed an Entry on the Journals, we are requeſted to publiſh.

At a General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 18, A. D 1796.

THE underwritten Repreſentatives diſſent from the Bill for eſtabliſhing an Eſtimate of the Value of rateable Property in the ſeveral Towns in this State, reported by the Committee appointed at June Seſſion, 1795, of this General Aſſembly, and ſolemnly proteſt againſt its becoming a Law, for the following Reaſons, and in the following Views thereof:—

1ſt. The Committee who reported the Bill appear to have made arbitrary and capricious Apportionments to ſome Towns in the Counties of Providence and Briſtol, contrary to the Eſtimates of the Town's Committee, and without other or better Evidence.

2dly. The Members of the Committee who did not ſign the Report, repreſented Property, according to that Eſtimate, to the Amount of 7,290,619 Dollars; while the Members who did ſign, repreſented Property to the Amount of 8,209,381 Dollars—an Exceſs of leſs than one fifteenth Part of the Whole.

3dly. Yet before the final Vote was taken on the Bill, Motions were repeatedly made and ſeconded, for re committing and for amending the Bill, and as repeatedly refuſed to be put to Vote by the Speaker.

4thly. In the County of Waſhington, there are 18,075 Inhabitants—their Lands confeſſedly keep more Stock than thoſe in the County of Providence, and yet their Proportion is only 2,780,000 Dollars; while in the Towns in the County of Providence, excluſive of the Town of Providence, there are only 17,675 Inhabitants, and thoſe Towns are eſtimated at 3,829,723 Dollars—an Exceſs of 1,049,723 Dollars.

5thly. In the Town of North-Providence there are 1,078 Inhabitants, 7,072 Acres of Land, and that Town is eſtimated at 380,000 Dollars; while in the Town of Charleſtown there are 2,022 Inhabitants, 15,211 Acres of Land, that keep, confeſſedly, more than double the Stock kept in North-Providence; yet Charleſtown is eſtimated only at 280,000 Dollars.

6thly. Both the Counties of Newport and Waſhington, taken together, are eſtimated only at 6,203,484 Dollars; while the ſingle County of Providence is eſtimated at 6,779,723 Dollars; a Sum exceeding the former by 576,239 Dollars.

7thly. The Town of Providence is eſtimated at 2,950,000 Dollars; while Newport is eſtimated at only 1,450,000 Dollars; ſo that Providence is eſtimated at 50,000 Dollars more than double the Town of Newport!—this is in no Part to be accounted for from the Article of Land, Newport containing much more Land than Providence.

The underwritten have made the above Statements, preſuming that they will ſtrike the good Senſe and Feelings of all the Citizens who are willing to pay their juſt Proportion of Taxes, in the ſame Manner they do us. Had this Apportionment been grounded on actual Eſtimates, or Principles eſtabliſhed by Facts, the underwritten muſt have acquieſced in it, however abhorrent from their Ideas, or the common Tide of Opinion; but as it is grounded only on the arbitrary and capricious Will of a Part of the Committee, and has been precipitated thro' the Houſe in an unprecedented Manner, in Juſtice to their own Sentiments, as well as to their Conſtituents, they feel bound in Duty to diſſent from it, and ſolemnly to proteſt againſt this Bill, to the End that this their Diſſent and Proteſt may remain of Record.

WELCOME ARNOLD,	WILLIAM WATERMAN,
CHARLES LIPPITT,	STEPHEN SMITH,
JOHN SMITH,	LORING PECK,
RICHARD JACKSON, jun.	CHARLES WHEATON,
STEPHEN JENKS jun.	ICHABOD COLE,
JOHN MAWNEY,	SAMUEL WINSOR,
EDWARD MANTON,	JOB ALDRICH,
EZEKIEL WHIPPLE,	

At a Town Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Providence, legally warned and aſſembled at the Town Houſe in ſaid Town, on the 23d day of June A D. 1796.

RESOLVED, as the Senſe of this Meeting, That no Aſſeſſment of this Town's Apportionment of the State Tax, as ordered by the General Aſſembly, at their June Seſſion ſhall be made by the Aſſeſſors of this Town; ſuch Apportionment being manifeſtly unconſtitutional.

VOTED unanimouſly, That the foregoing Reſolution be publiſhed in all the News Papers in this Town.

A true Copy: Witneſs,

GEO. TILLINGHAST, *Town Clerk.*

At the ſame Meeting two Reſolutions were unanimouſly paſſed—one appointing a Committee to write circular Letters to the Towns of this County, and ſuch others as are particularly aggrieved by the late Eſtimate, inviting them to ſend Delegates to a Meeting to be held in this Town, for the Purpoſe of conſidering their peculiar Situation, and of adviſing ſuch Meaſures as Circumſtances may dictate—the other, appointing the ſame Committee to write circular Letters to all the Towns in the State, enforcing the Neceſſity of a Reform in our Government, and requeſting the Concurrence, by Inſtructions to their reſpective Repreſentatives.

A Town Tax of Ten Thouſand Dollars was directed to be aſſeſſed in Auguſt next, payable in October; and a Sum appropriated for building a Bridewell, or Houſe of Correction, for idle and diſorderly Perſons.

Yeſterday being the annual maſonic Feſtival of St. JOHN the Baptiſt, the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. convened at Ten o'Clock, A. M. in the State Houſe in this Town, and proceeded to the Election of their Officers for the Year enſuing. The Brethren whoſe Names follow were unanimouſly elected, viz.

M. W. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand Maſter,
R. W. PELEG CLARKE, Deputy Grand Maſter,
W. DANIEL TILLINGHAST, Senior Grand Warden,
W. GEORGE SEARS, Junior Grand Warden,
W. EPHRAIM OWEN, jun. Grand Treaſurer,
W. JOHN HANDY, Grand Secretary,
W. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, Senior Grand Deacon,
W. JOHN L. BOSS, Junior Grand Deacon,
W. JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Grand Marſhal,
W. GERSHOM JONES, Grand Sword-Bearer,
W. JOHN JENKINS, JOHN DAVIS, GEORGE GIBBS, HENRY HUNTER, } Honorary Members.

At Twelve o'Clock a Proceſſion was formed, and proceeded to the Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK's Meeting Houſe, where our Rev. Brother SMITH delivered an excellent and well adapted Diſcourſe.

After Service, a Collection was made for the Poor, as uſual.

The Proceſſion then proceeded to Mr. Rice's Hall, where Dinner was ſerved at 2 o'Clock.—At ½ paſt 4, the Grand Lodge returned to their Lodge Room, and appointed a Committee to wait on our Rev. Brother SMITH with the Thanks of the Lodge for the Diſcourſe delivered before them.

One Hundred and Twenty-Six Brethren, from this and other States, attended on the Occaſion—and after partaking largely of that Hilarity and Friendſhip which have for Ages characteriſed the Craft, they retired before the Sun cloſed the Day.

N E W P O R T, June 28.

On Monday Morning, the 13th Inſtant, the Preſident of the United States and Family left Philadelphia, for Mount Vernon.

Laſt Thurſday ſailed from New-York, in the Ship James, Capt. Conklin, RUFUS KING, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of London; accompanied by his Lady and Family.

Simeon De Witt, Eſq; Surveyor General of the State New-York, is appointed Surveyor General of the United States.

The Directors of the Ohio Company have advertiſed, that the late JOHN PAUL JONES was Proprietor of 3840 Acres of Land purchaſed by the Company of the North-weſtern Territory of the United States; and deſire his Heir or Heirs, whoever they may be, to apply for the ſame at Marietta, in the ſaid Territory.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. James Taylor, of this Town, a Priſoner at Algiers, dated April 6, 1796.

"This will inform you that we are ſtill in Algiers, and God only knows when we ſhall get out of it. We were informed when the Peace was made, the Money to pay for it was in Liſbon—ſince in London—not being to be got there—the Dey being out of Patience, the 4th Inſtant, ordered Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Barlow to leave this Place on the Port's being opened, which is expected hourly.—I leave you to judge of what we have undergone in Mind ſince, as we are certain ſhould this fall through, we ſhall ſee Liberty never again—But by exerting themſelves they have got Liberty for Mr. Barlow to ſtay.—Mr. Donaldſon goes to Leghorn To-day—an American Brig that came here from Marſeilles, alſo ſails To-Day for Alicant with Deſpatches—They have three Months given them to get the Money here; if it is not here in that Time, we are ſold for Life!—I have not had a Line from Home near Twelve Months—I am well, and my Crew, at preſent—give my Reſpects to Mr. Gibbs, and Thanks for his Kindneſs. I muſt break off——much I fear that Affairs will not ſucceed as I could wiſh—I wiſh you to enjoy more Happineſs in Life than can ever come to my Share, and am your obliged, &c."

Capt. Pelor, in the Brig Diana, arrived at Charleſton, on the 13th Inſt. in 47 Days from Gibraltar, informs, That about the Middle of April certain Intelligence arrived at Gibraltar, from different Quarters, that the Algerines were out, and that they had declared War with the Danes, and had captured Eight Sail of Daniſh Merchantmen, and taken them into Algiers.

MARRIED.]—At Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, Mr. PHINEAS MILLER, of Georgia, to Mrs. CATHARINE GREENE, Widow of the late General GREENE.

C U S T O M - H O U S E,

Diſtrict of Newport, June 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Philadelphia
Schooner Rover, Brayton,	Camden
—— Sally, Henderſon,	New-York
Ship Mary, Simkins,	Providence
Sloop Betſy, Cobb,	Richmond
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Hamburgh
—— Liberty, Philips,	Savannah
Sloop Induſtry, Cartes,	Ditto
—— Polly, Iriſh,	Providence
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
—— Alice, Luce,	New-Haven
—— Providence, Arnold,	Weſt-Indies

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS, are requeſted to meet at the State Houſe on the 4th Day of the next Month, at Half paſt 7 o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

6 Mo. 28, 1796.

NATHAN SPENCER

HAS for Sale, at his Houſe, oppoſite JOHN LAWTON's, near the State-Houſe——An Aſſortment of good Water-Spun Cotton YARN, both ſingle and double, ſuitable for Weaving and Knitting—by the Bundle, ſingle Pound, or ſmaller Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.——The Yarn is much nicer than can be ſpun by Hand, and cheaper.——The aboveſaid Yarn may alſo be had at JOB SHEARMAN's Store, in Thames-Street, oppoſite Capt. Peleg Wood's, by the Knots ſingle Pound, or otherwiſe.—The Prices are the ſame as it is ſold for, at the Factory in Providence.

Newport, 27th 6th Month, 1796.

Benjamin Brenton

Informs his Friends, and the Public at large,

THAT he has prepared his Houſe, in a genteel Manner, for the Reception of Gentlemen BOARDERS—whom he will accommodate upon as eaſy Terms, as any in Newport, at the Corner of the New Church-Lane, Thames-Street.

Newport, 27th June, 1796.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A QUANTITY of FLEECE WOOL; to be delivered immediately, for which Caſh will be given. AZARIAH ALBRO.

Newport, June 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, at

Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 1ſt of Auguſt, at 11 o'Clock A M. if not ſold before at private Sale, if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day.

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſquire, (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*

Newport, June 27, 1796.

The SEAMAN's HOME!

OH you, whose lives on land are paſs'd,
And keep from dang'rous ſeas aloof;
Who careleſs liſten to the blaſt,
Or beating rains upon the roof;
You little heed how ſeamen fare,
Condemn'd the angry ſtorm to bear.

Sometimes, while breakers vex the tide,
He takes his ſtation on the deck;
And now high'd o'er the veſſel's ſide,
He clears away the cumbring wreck:
Yet while the billows o'er him foam,
The *Ocean* is his only *home*

Still further blows the midnight gale!
"*All hands reef topſails*" are the cries;
And while the clouds the Heavens veil,
Aloft to reef the ſail he flies!
In ſtorms ſo rending, doom'd to roam,
The ocean is the Seaman's home.

EXTRACT FOR THE YOUNG.

"Let me particularly caution young perſons to be very attentive to little accompliſhments. Theſe are of importance, as they are diſcovered by all, much ſooner than great ones, and every perſon is capable of underſtanding them. While the man of ſcience and contemplation, whoſe exalted mind cannot ſtoop to the ſuppoſed trifling of faſhionable company, is neglected or ridiculed, as cold and unintimate; the lively, the unſignificant coxcomb, whoſe fool never ſoared above a pair of ſhe bows, is admired and careſſed.—Happy is that man, who in addition to the *ſolid gold* of ſenſe and learning, poſſeſſes the *ready change* of ſmall talk and graceful behaviour."

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.
Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch.
Caſtile Soap, by the Box.

He has alſo for Sale, at his Shop, oppoſite Mr. Philip Robinſon's,

A L L Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Beſt London Porter,
Rum,
Hyſon Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

THE Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of EZEKIEL TREVETT, late of ſaid Newport, Cabinet-Maker, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months longer from this Date being allowed for that Purpoſe. We hereby give Notice to all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time. JOHN STEVENS, PERRY WEAVER, } *Commiſſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH TREVETT, *Executrix*,
JOHN TREVETT, *Executor*.

Newport, June 6, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtor. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,

Ten Bags of excellent Georgia COTTON,
Forty Barrels of ſuperfine, fine, and Rye FLOUR,
Twenty Barrels MIDDLINGS.

June 13, '96.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen.
A few MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

TO BE LET,

The Manſion-Houſe belonging to Mr. WILLIAM REDWOOD ſituate on Eaſt-ſt's Point; alſo the Wharf, Stores, &c. Poſſeſſion to be given immediately. For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

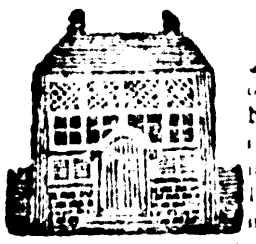
At his Store on Mr. NEWMAN's Wharf, and at his Shop at the Point near the Ferry Wharf,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt-India and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, juſt imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has alſo to ſell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR by the Barrel,
A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 200 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the ſhorteſt Notice.
An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.
Alſo a SLOOP, now on a Voyage to New-York, about 40 Tons Burthen. Likewiſe a convenient Packet. Alſo four DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of the Town.
N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,



A Large commodious HOUSE, in one of the pleaſanteſt Situations in Newport.—It has lately been repaired, painted and papered, and is fit for a genteel Family. A large Garden, Store, Stabling, and many deſirable Privileges and Conveniences appertain thereto.

Alſo, one Half of a large HOUSE to be Let, for the Summer Seaſon—furniſhed or unfurniſhed.—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

ALL Perſons who have Claims againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are hereby notified to preſent the ſame; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

TAKEN up at Sea, about 30 Leagues Southward of Mount Deſert, by Capt. Thomas Ruggles, in the Schooner Amity, of Columbia (in the Diſtrict of Maine) a large MOSES BOAT. The Owner may have it again by applying to Benjamin Ruggles Eſq; of Columbia, and paying Coſt. THOMAS RUGGLES.

June 20, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

The Houſe and Lot of Land,

which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleaſantly ſituated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleaſant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,
HAVE JUST IMPORTED
A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of
Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Which will be Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N B. Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH, and FLAX SEED, at a generous Price will be taken in Pay equal to Caſh.

Newport, May 16, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (Carolina excepted), for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

The *YOUNG NIMROD*,

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars to Warrant a Colt.

Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

The high bred and noted HORSE,

PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the enſuing Seaſon; and will Stand at the Subſcriber's Stable, from the Firſt Day of May, to the Twentieth Day of September following,—at the moderate Price of ſix Dollars the Seaſon, and Four Dollars the ſingle Leap, after which Three Dollars more to enſure them to the Seaſon.

Good Paſturing for Mares and good Attendance will be given by me. HENRY POTTER.

South Kingſtown 30th April 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Tayler, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſtand Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

THE SEAMAN'S HOME.

O H you, whose lives on land are pass'd,
And keep from dang'rous seas aloof;
Who careless listen to the blast,
Or beating rains upon the roof;
You little heed how seamen fare,
Condemn'd the angry storm to bear.

Sometimes, while breakers vex the tide,
He takes his station on the deck;
And now lash'd o'er the vessel's side,
He clears away the cumbring wreck:
Yet while the billows o'er him foam,
The *Ocean* is his only *home*.

Still fresher blows the midnight gale!
"*All hands reef topsails*" are the cries;
And while the clouds the Heavens veil,
Aloft to reef the sail he flies!
In storms so rending, doom'd to roam,
The ocean is the Seaman's home.

EXTRACT FOR THE YOUNG.

"Let me particularly caution young persons to be very attentive to little accomplishments. These are of importance, as they are discovered by all, much sooner than great ones, and every person is capable of understanding them. While the man of science and contemplation, whose exalted mind cannot stoop to the frippant trifling of fashionable company, is neglected or ridiculed, as cold and inanimate; the lively, the insignificant coxcomb, whose soul never soared above a pair of shoe bows, is admired and caress'd.—Happy is that man, who in addition to the *solid gold* of sense and learning, possesses the *ready change* of small talk and graceful behaviour."

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.
Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch.
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

THE Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ELEAZER TREVETT, late of said Newport, Cabinet-Maker, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months longer from this Date being allowed for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons, having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

JOHN STEVENS,
PERRY WEAVER, } *Commissioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

SARAH TREVETT, *Executrix*,
JOHN TREVETT, *Executor*.

Newport, June 6, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

Ten Bags of excellent Georgia COTTON,
Forty Barrels of superfine, fine, and Rye FLOUR,
Twenty Barrels MIDDLINGS.

June 13, '96.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen.
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

TO BE LET,

The Mansion-House belonging to Mr. WILLIAM REDWOOD, situate on Easton's Point; also the Wharf, Stores, &c. Possession to be given immediately. For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on Mr. NEWMAN's Wharf, and at his Shop at the Point near the Ferry Wharf,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel,
A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.
An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for the Cash.
Also a SLOOP, now on a Voyage to New York, about 40 Tons Burthen. She is new and completely fitted for a Packet. Also sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.
N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large commodious HOUSE, in one of the pleasantest Situations in Newport.—It has lately been repaired, painted and papered, and is fit for a genteel Family. A large Garden, Store, Stabling, and many desirable Privileges and Conveniences appertain thereto.

Also, one Half of a large HOUSE to be Let, for the Summer Season—furnished or unfurnished.—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

ALL Persons who have Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Distiller, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

TAKEN up at Sea, about 30 Leagues Southward of Mount Desert, by Capt. Thomas Ruggles, in the Schooner Amity, of Columbia (in the District of Maine) a large MOSES BOAT. The Owner may have it again by applying to Benjamin Ruggles, Esq; of Columbia, and paying Cost. THOMAS RUGGLES.

June 20, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

The House and Lot of Land,

which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Which will be Sold, on the most reasonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N. B. Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH, and FLAX SEED, at a generous Price, will be taken in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, May 16, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given for good clean FLAX.

The *YOUNG NIMROD*,

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

The high bred and noted HORSE,

PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the ensuing Season; and will stand at the Subscriber's Stable, from the First Day of May, till the Twentieth Day of September following,—at the moderate Price of Six Dollars the Season, and Four Dollars the single Leap, after which Three Dollars more to entitle them to the Season.

Good Pasturing for Mares, and good Attendance will be given by me. HENRY POTTER.

South Kingstown, 30th April, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Tayler, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the abovesaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 11, 1796.